Análisis II – Análisis matemático II – Matemática 3

Segundo Cuatrimestre 2022

Práctica 3: Integrales de superficie.

Ejercicio 1. Dadas las siguientes superficies en coordenadas esféricas, determinar su correspondiente ecuación en coordenadas cartesianas y graficar

(x)
$$r = k$$
 $(k = cte)$.

(b)
$$\varphi = k$$
, $k \in (0, \pi/2]$ constante.

En cada uno de los casos anteriores dé un versor normal en cada punto.

Ejercicio 2.

(a) Mostrar que $\Phi_1: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ y $\Phi_2: \mathbb{R}_{>0} \times [0, 2\pi) \to \mathbb{R}^3$ dadas por

$$\Phi_1(u, v) = \left(u, v, \frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{b^2}\right), \text{ con } a, b \text{ no nulos},$$

$$\Phi_2(u, v) = \left(au \cos(v), bu \sin(v), u^2\right),$$

son dos parametrizaciones del paraboloide elíptico.

(b) Mostrar que

$$\Phi(u,v) = ((a+b\cos(u))\sin(v), (a+b\cos(u))\cos(v), b\sin(u))$$

con 0 < b < a, y $u, v \in [0, 2\pi]$, es una parametrización del **toro** (ver el ejercicio de las superficies de revolución al final de esta práctica).

Ejercicio 3. Considerar la superficie dada por la parametrización:

$$x = u \cos(v), \qquad y = u \sin(v), \qquad z = u.$$

¿Es diferenciable esta parametrización? ¿Es suave la superficie?

Ejercicio 4. Sea $\mathcal C$ la curva en el plano xy dada en polares por:

$$r=2-\cos heta \quad ext{para} \quad -rac{\pi}{3} \leq heta \leq rac{\pi}{3}.$$

Sea S la superficie que se obtiene por revolución de esta curva alrededor del eje y.

- (a) Dar una parametrización de S.
- (b) ¿Es suave esta superficie?

Ejercicio 5. Hallar la ecuación del plano tangente a la esfera de radio a y centro en el origen en un punto (x_0, y_0, z_0) genérico de la esfera.

Ejercicio 6. Encontrar una ecuación para el plano tangente en el punto (0,1,1) a la superficie dada por la parametrización

$$x=2u, \qquad y=u^2+v, \qquad z=v^2.$$

Ejercicio 7. Sea $\phi(r,\theta):[0,1]\times[0,2\pi]\mapsto\mathbb{R}^3$ dada por

$$x = r\cos(\theta), \qquad y = r\sin(\theta), \qquad z = \theta,$$

la parametrización de una superficie S. Graficar S, hallar un vector normal en cada punto y hallar su área.

_	Pa	ÁCTI	CA	2	
	1 1	HC II	4	J	

O Dadas las siguientes superfices en coordenades esféricas, determinar su correspondiente ecuación en coordenades courtesianos y graficar (a) r= k (k=cte.) > 1x = K cos O sen 4 x2+y2+ 22= k y = K sen 0 sen () = T(0, 4) To= (-k seno sen Q, kcos Osen Q, Ty=(kcostcos4, ksentus4, -ksen4) (b) Q= k, KE (0, 72] cte. x=rcos9 senk y=rsend senk z=rcosk = T(r,0) x2+42+2= r $T_r = (\cos \theta \operatorname{sen} k, \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{sen} k, \cos k)$ To= (-rsen Osen k, rcos Osen k, rcos k) TrxTo= (rsenkcosk (seng-cosp), rsenkcosk (seng-cosp), rsenzk) TCXTO V= TrxTo 2) a) Mostrar que \$. R - R3, \$ 2. R30 × [0,271) - R3 do dos por $\Phi(u,v) = \left(u,v,\frac{u^2}{a^2},\frac{v^2}{b^2}\right) \cos ab, \text{ no notes}; \quad \Phi(u,v) = \left(au\cos(v),busen(v),u^2\right)$ Son dos parametrizaciones del paraboloide elíptico Qua Im (3) = Im (3) con $f(x, y) = \frac{\chi^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = s = (\chi, y, \frac{\chi^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})$ In (1) S 3 (u, v) & Dom I. Qvg I, (u, v) eS $\Phi_{1}(u,v) \neq \left(u,v,\frac{u^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{v^{2}}{b^{2}}\right) = \left(\chi,y,\chi\right) \Rightarrow \chi \text{ comple } \chi = \frac{\chi^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}$ luego Im (1.) \$5

 $\underline{\operatorname{Im}(\overline{b},)} \cong \operatorname{Sea}(x,y,z) \in S, \operatorname{qvq}(x,y,z) = \overline{b}, (u,v) = \left(u,v,u^2 + \frac{v^2}{b^2}\right)$ $\operatorname{Sea}(x,y,z) \in S, \operatorname{qvq}(x,y,z) = \overline{b}, (u,v) = \left(u,v,u^2 + \frac{v^2}{b^2}\right)$

wego Im(I.)≥S

: Im(2)=5

Qvq Φ , inyectiva: $\Phi(u,v) = \Phi(s,t) = \left(u,v,u,v'\right) = \left(s,t,\frac{s^2}{a^2} + \frac{t^2}{b^2}\right)$ De la Ira y 2 da coordonada, u= = , v= Z => (u,v) = (s,t) Wego D. inyectiva Qua to es c': 5 pres codo coordera da la es. Qua Im \$ 5 S 3(u. v) & Dom (\$), gua \$ 2(u, v) & S $(au \cos(v), bu sen(v), u^2)$ avg $x = \frac{\chi^2}{\alpha^2}$ $u^{2} = \delta^{2}u^{2}\cos^{2}(v) + \delta^{2}u^{2}\sin^{2}(v) = u^{2}(\cos^{2}v + \sin^{2}v) = u^{2}$ wego Im (₱,) ≤S Qvg Im(\overline{t})25 Sea (xy) \in 5, $\exists (u,v) \in \overline{t}, tg \overline{t}, (u,v) = (x,y,z)$ $tomo(x,y,z)=(0,0,0). \Rightarrow (u,v)=(0,v)$ Q(0,v) = (0,0,0) wego Im (1,)25 : Im (] = S Qua Φ_2 es injective. $\Phi_2(u,v) = \Phi_2(s,t) \Rightarrow (u,v) = (s,t)$ (au cos(v), busen(v), u2)=(ascost, bssent, s2) busenv= as sent como $\Phi_2: \mathbb{R}_2 \times [0, 2\pi) \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$ $\mu^2 = S^2 \qquad \mu = S \Rightarrow \mu = S$ liego scost = con u +0 sen v = sen t v= t + 2k11 pero ve (0,211)=>|v= t i; (u,v) = (s,t) Ova 22 es C1: SC pues rada coordenado lo es

(3) Considerar la superficie de de por la parametrización: X=UCOSV, y=USenV, Z=U Es diferenciable este param? Es suale la superficie? T(u,v) = (u cosv, u senv, u) $T_{u} = (\cos v, \operatorname{sen} v, 1)$ Tr = (-u senv, ucos v, 0) Tux Tr = (-ucosv, wenv, u) +0 <=>U+0 En u=0 la normal 1/TuxTv 1 = Vu2+4 = U/2 del plans to es V= (-ucosv, usenv, u) ceno luego. ← si u +0. superficie no les 14/2 Ademas en V=0 y V. 27, T(u,0) = T(u,211) = no es inyectiva la

param.

6) Hallor la ecuación del plano tangente a la esferande radio a y centro en el origen, en un punto (xo, yo, zo) genérico de la esfera. $T(\theta, \varphi) = (a\cos\theta \sin \varphi, a\sin\theta \sin \varphi, a\cos\varphi)$ To (0, 4) = (-a sen 0 sen 0, a cos 0 sen 0, a) Ty (b, 4) = (a cos 0 cos 0, asen 0 cos 0, -asen 0) To X Ty = (- a cos θ sen 2 y, - a sen θ sen 2 y, - a sen φ cos φ. 11 Tox Tull = Va'cos o sen' q + a'sen o sen' q + a'sen o (cos o) = a'sen q V sen o + cos op = a² sen 6 φ ± 0, φ ≠ îi $\lambda = T_0 \times T_{\psi} = (-\cos\theta \sin \phi, -\sin\theta \sin \phi, -\cos\psi)$ < con -cos θ sen $\psi(x-x_0)$ - sen θ sen $\psi(y-y_0)$ - $\cos \varphi(z-z_0) = 0$ S= {(x, y, 2) ER3/(x?+y2+2=a} V f = (2x, 2y, 2z) => 2x(x-x0)+2y(y-y0)+2z(z-z0)=0 6) Encontror una ecuación poro el plano tengente en el punto (0,1,1) a la superficie dade por la parametrización x=2u, y=u2+v, Z=v2 T(u,v) = (24, u2+v, v2) To = (0,1) $T_{u} = (2, 2u, 0)$ $T_{u} \times T_{v} = (4uv, -4v, 2)$ $||T_{u} \times T_{v}|| = \sqrt{16u^{2}v^{2} + 16v^{2} + 4v}$ $T_{v} = (0, 1, 2v)$ TuxTv11(0,1) = V0+16+4 = 255 (Lego, V= TuxTv (0,1) = (0,-4,2) = (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) | (0,-2,1) Thy: -= (y-1)+ 1 (z-1)=0

3 See φ(r,θ) [0,1]×[0,21] → R3 dodo por $\chi = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, $z = \theta$ la parametrización de una superficie S. Graficar S, hallar un vector normal en c/punto y hallar su área To = (-rsen θ, rcosθ, 1) Tr= (600, sen0, 0) ToxTr = (-sen0, cos0, -r 1 Tex Tr 1 = V 1+ C2 (-sen 0, cos0, +1) 1+12 do dr = 211 Nea(s) =)) IlTo ×Tolldodo = r=senhu dr = coshudu $= 2\pi \int \cosh^2 u \, du = 2\pi \int \left(\frac{e^n + e^{-n}}{2} \right)^2 du$ $senh^{-1}\chi = \ln(\chi + |\chi|^2 + 1)$ cosh x= ln (x+/x2-1) (m(1+52)2) + (m(1+52)) 1 + m Cu (1+12)

 Si tenemos una curva en el plano xz dada por f(x,0, f(x)) x ∈ [α,β] f con
 N > 0 y consideramos la superficie de revolución alrededor del eje z
 muestre que el área de esta superficie es $A = 2\pi \int x \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$ Aplicar a la superficie de de en el ejercicio (2) item a) para colvular el área del paraboloide elíptico con 1525 2 y a = 6=1. $t = \chi = T(t, x) = (x \cos t, x \operatorname{sent}, f(x))$ $f = f(x) = (x \cos t, x \operatorname{sent}, f(x))$ $T_r = (-x \operatorname{sent} x \operatorname{cost}, 0)$ $T_{\chi} = (\cos \xi, \sec \xi, f'(\chi)).$ $T_e \times T_{\chi} = (\chi f'(\chi) \cos t, \chi f'(\chi) \operatorname{sent}, -\chi)$ $\|T_t \times T_x\| = \sqrt{\chi^2 f'(x)}^2 + \chi^2 = \chi \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2}$ $A(5) = \int \int \chi / 1 + \left[f'(x) \right]^{2} dx d\theta =$: A (s) = 27 (x /1+ [f'(x)] dx Parabaloide: $\Phi_z(u,v) = (u\cos v, usenv, u^2), 1 \le u^2 \le 2 \Rightarrow 1 \le u \le \sqrt{2}$ A(S) = 211 Jucas v /1+12 du

1) Sea 6 la cuna dada por $\begin{cases} \chi(\theta) = \cos^3 \theta & \cos 0 \le 2\pi \text{ en el plano} \\ y(\theta) = \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$ My. Sea 5 la superficie de revolución attededor del ge 2000 sta que et area de esta superficieres que se obtiene al giror la cura & alrededor del eje X (a) Haller una parametrización de S $\sigma(\theta) = (\cos^3\theta, \sin^3\theta, 0)$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ S: T(0,t)=(0030, sen30, cost, sen30, sent), De[0,20], te[0,20] telo, Ti (b) Hallar el área de S: To: (+3cos 20 seno, 3sen 20 cosocost, 3sen 20 coso, sent) Tt=(0 -sen3 sent, sen3 cost) ToxTe: x = 3 sen = 0 cos 0 cos 2 + 3 sen = cos 0 sen = 3 sen = 0 cos 0 35en40 cos20 cost B sen 40 cos 20 sent 170x7/11= 19sen 00050 + 9sen 000540052 + 9sen 000540sen 00 9 sen'9 dos 49 + 9 sen 9 cos 10 = 3 sen 40 cos 0 / sen 20 + cos 20 Sen 40 A(5)= 1) 3 /sen & 0 cos 20 dodt = 311 /sen 80 cos 20 do 650 D = 377] | sen40 | | cos 0 | do = = 3 1 [] sento coso do - | sento coso do + | sento coso do | $\frac{5en^{\frac{1}{9}}}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{5en^{\frac{1}{9}}}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1$